

The Saturday News

Vol. IV

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909

No. 27

NOTE AND COMMENT

If we are to judge by the following extract from the report of a recent gathering in Calgary, the predictions that next session we shall have a decidedly livelier time in the legislature of Alberta than during the past four years give every evidence of being verified.

"Charles O'Brien, M.P.P.," so the report runs, "followed the Lesters with a half-hour exposition of the class struggle and in answer to a question asserted that R. B. Bennett's position as the special representative of a section of the capitalist class that just now was squealing 'reform' because it was not getting as much swill as it used to, was by no means a passport entitling him to the sympathies of the working people. Let Mr. Bennett be given power to work his legislative will and the actual producers of our country's wealth would shortly see where they got off. 'I, alone,' declared Mr. O'Brien, 'am the real opposition at the Edmonton gab-fest. If you want any measure introduced in opposition to the present industrial and economic system, send down your request to your Uncle Charles.'"

"An Englishman's Home" has been relegated to a back seat by a novel, from the pen of C. H. Stuart Wade, F.R.G.S. (England) and F.G.S. (America) entitled "The Pacific War of 1910," the publication of which has been commenced in Westward Ho Magazine, Vancouver. As both the year 1910 and the province of British Columbia, in which the stirring events related occur, are quite close to us and Dr. Wade is very far from a stranger in Alberta, an extract from the introductory chapter will be of considerable interest.

"The eventful period through which the people of British Columbia have so recently passed is one which can never be forgotten by young and old; whilst the cruel ravages of a rapacious foe will tell the tale to those yet unborn, of how, at Christmastide, even whilst words of Peace were uttered by every nation throughout the world, the doors of war were let loose by the Chrysanthemum Lord, who poured his veteran warriors in countless numbers upon a defenceless province, whose sovereign he had no cause of quarrel."

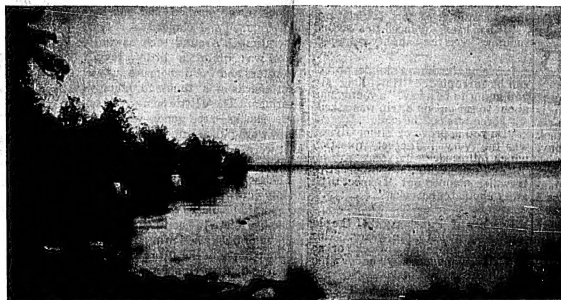
"Our cities in ruins, our commercial fleet destroyed, railways blown up, and the blood of thousands watering the land and flooding the streets in defence of their homes, bear witness that the bravery inherited from our forefathers—whether they be British, American, or French—is still as great as at any period of the world's history."

"Attacked by land and sea, and even the preliminary of a Declaration of War, and with but a brief twenty-four's warning, the Pacific Coast of Canada was plunged into all the horrors of the Mikado's reign in Western Province, by the wily strategy of the cunning Jap, was cut off from all prospect of assistance from other parts of the Dominion, or Mother Land."

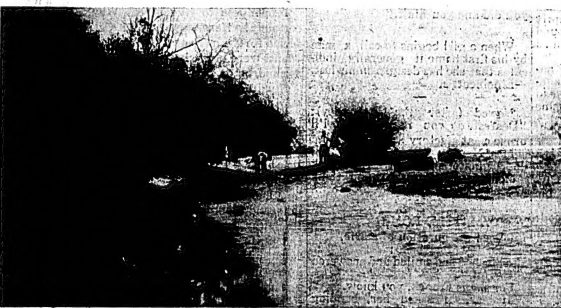
"Without munitions of war or reserves of food supplies, with neither naval or military equipment, and with thousands of the Mikado's soldiers sward throughout the land in every hamlet, town, and city—where they had been gathering information for a decade previously—it was doubtless the opinion of the Japanese statesmen that British Columbia could offer a resistance so slight that, ere electric fluid could spread the news of the invasion abroad, it would—like the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria—be a 'fait accompli,' and Japan meanwhile, have obtained complete command of the commerce of the Pacific, and an impregnable position upon the continent of America; from which, by reason of its geographical and strategic condition it would be almost impossible with the forces of men and munitions under Canadian control to compel her to withdraw."

"Even the brief warning vouchsafed to our country seems like a special dispensation of Providence, as will appear hereafter; for, without it there is no doubt that the cunning plans prepared by the Japanese generals would have succeeded in their entirety, and the threatened 'Yellow Peril' which has been scoffed at by politicians and others, as the diseased imagination of a few alarmists, would have proved that their presence was the result of a keen insight, or a political sagacity, regarding the characteristics of

The Proposed Source of Edmonton's Water Supply



PIGEON LAKE. Looking north west. It is nine miles from the point where the picture was taken to the other end.



THE OUTLET AT PIGEON LAKE

The weir will be noticed in the back of the picture over which the water is flowing out of Pigeon Lake down Pigeon Creek. An extended notice of the visit of a party of citizens to Pigeon Lake appears on another page of this issue.

those great leaders of thought in the Japanese nation, who, having emancipated their countrymen from barbarism, and trained its men in the modern arts of war and commerce, found the necessity of providing increasing opportunities for mercantile pursuits; and a more extensive area of land for the exploitation of the teeming multitudes overcrowding their native islands.

"The war with China had proved to the Mikado the power of his arms; whilst the enthusiasm of his people when defying the Russian bear, satisfied him that the Japanese nation possessed the same attributes of bravery, which for ages past has characterized that other insular kingdom—which is referred to in the books from which the Japanese children are taught as—'The British Empire now in Decline.'"

"That this 'Decline' has not extended so far as his advisers believed, recent events have shown; for the people of 'British Columbia' thrown on their own resources by the skilful tactics of the Japanese leaders, have expended their treasures, and their blood without stint, and men of peaceful pursuits have proved that the blood of the heroes of a thousand years spent in History-making still runs in their veins; that overwhelming numbers do not daunt their courage; and, that the country bordering the Pacific Ocean—associated with the names of Columbus, Sir Francis Drake, Juan de Fuca, Behring, Captain Cook, Captain Vancouver, and Simon Fraser—is a heritage derived from white men; and that, God willing, this fair land shall never again be trod by the foot of the yellow conqueror, but remain for all future ages a White Man's Country."

cult to see how the notion of imperial loyalty is to be reconciled with the publication of the Pacific war of 1910.

The university of Alberta is not losing any time in expanding the field of its activity. Steps have been taken to organize faculties of law, medicine and agriculture. Just what this latter means is not clear. Is the work of an agricultural college to be carried on in connection with the university, as in Wisconsin, instead of a quite separate institution, as in Ontario? Or does this new faculty simply mean that the university will grant a degree in agriculture, as it does in Ontario to the graduates of the college at Guelph? The Saturday News is firmly of the opinion that the proper place for an agricultural college is alongside the university. It is bound to make for economy and efficiency in the teaching of agricultural science and will tend to give the whole institution the practical bent which is so necessary to the successful discharge of its functions as a real servant of the public. The establishment of a department of civil and municipal engineering, following Prof. Edwards' lectures along this line throughout the province, is an excellent move in the same direction.

As readers of this paper already know, the Saturday News has been all along somewhat pessimistic in regard to university education generally, and it is because our Alberta institution shows a tendency to break away from the rut in which many of those in the East find themselves that we are becoming more and more convinced of the useful place which it has to fill. One phase of the university problem was dealt with by President Wilson of Princeton in a striking speech the other day.

"I believe in athletics," he declared. "I believe in all those things which so relax energy that the faculties may be at their best when the energies are not relaxed, but only so far do I believe in these diversions. When the lad leaves school he should cease to be an athlete."

Continued on page 4

JASPER'S NOTE BOOK

A Weekly Tale of Two Cities

Mr. Peters and the Edmonton council came together once more at the close of last week to discuss the entrance agreement. The last chapter of the negotiations was as the first. The C. P. R. representative dominated the situation and got what he wanted. A few objections were ventured by those acting on the city's behalf and Mr. Peters was grieved to have to use some strong language in reply thereto. To his mind it was appalling that such a philanthropically disposed corporation as the C. P. R. should have to submit to such a treatment from a city for whose benefit it was prepared to make such sacrifices. Appeals to sympathy were followed by outbursts of righteous indignation and the inevitable soon happened. The council threw up its hands. The agreement, as drafted some weeks ago, stands, in all its important particulars and it is up to the ratepayers to decide whether it shall finally go into effect. The only change of consequence is that the subway on Jasper Avenue is to be eighty feet instead of sixty. But the city, not the C. P. R., is to pay the extra cost in addition to all the damages. Some discussion took place over the matter of damages arising from the closing of Peace and Athabasca. But it was utterly futile. The city's position in respect to that part of the problem remains exactly the same.

One part of Mr. Peters' remarks to the council is particularly well worth noting:

"There is no city in the Dominion of Canada," he declared, "where the company has made so one-sided an agreement, if we were going to the north or the west it would be different. But we are giving you a traffic bridge at one tenth its cost and are coming in here simply to reach the city of Edmonton and are spending three-fourths of a million here."

Mr. Peters' first statement may or may not be correct. I of this there is no doubt, that Canadian municipalities have for years been tumbling over themselves to give the railways anything that they ask in return for such privileges as they have to bestow. This has happened in ninety nine cases out of a hundred because railways have held the power of life and death over our towns and cities. When it came to driving a bargain, the civic representatives as a rule realized that they might as well give the company what it wanted at the start. There was really only one party to the negotiations.

But in Edmonton in 1909 this is not the condition of things that prevails. The city has made progress in spite of the C. P. R. whose plans never contemplated the growth of a great city on the north bank of the Saskatchewan. If it shows a desire to cross the river now, it is simply in order that it may secure its share of the business of the city and the district which lies beyond. With the situation of this character why should Edmonton adopt the grovelling attitude of the thousand and one other municipalities that Mr. Peters and his colleagues have been doing business with in the past?

The C. P. R. did not need any permission from the city to enter its limits. It could only have one object in approaching the council at all and that was to get certain concessions from it. What I claim is that under existing conditions no concessions should be made. Edmonton occupies a position of the utmost strength. Why should it not take full advantage of it? Its answer from the first should have been that if the C. P. R. wished to come in, it would be welcome, but that as a railway act governed the question of entrance there was no need for having any negotiations whatever over the matter. If this attitude had been adopted in the beginning it would have saved a lot of trouble, both present and future.

Mr. Peters went on to say that the C. P. R. was giving the traffic bridge at one tenth the cost. What did he mean by that? The estimated

cost of the traffic deck that was published when this agreement was first before the council was between \$300,000 and \$350,000. Let us say it will be \$325,000. Does Mr. Peters mean that if we build a bridge independently, it would cost us over three million dollars? A moment later he speaks of spending three quarters of a million in Edmonton. Is that what the company will spend on the bridge?

That the two cities and the governments will pay their full share of the cost of the bridge there is not the slightest reason to doubt. One does not need to be an engineer to know that a traffic deck on a railway bridge would cost less than a separate bridge devoted wholly to traffic. The sinking of the piers in the river involves the principal expense. The highest estimate for an independent structure that was reached last winter came to something like \$500,000. Suppose the C. P. R. receives \$325,000 for the traffic deck, does it look as if it would be losing any money on the deal?

We want the high level bridge but if we are going into partnership on it with the C. P. R. why should we not do so in accordance with ordinary business methods? Why should the C. P. R. make the partnership dependent on our granting what it wants in connection with the general question of entrance? The only reason is that it knows the people are keenly anxious to obtain the traffic bridge and it has seen the chance to turn this desire to its own purpose. That it has done this very cleverly all who have followed the negotiations carefully will admit.

What I contend is that we should insist on the two problems being kept quite separate. If having done this the C. P. R. refuses to go into partnership on the bridge question we shall simply have to make our own arrangements. But there is no much danger that the railway will refuse the co-operation of the cities and the two governments in a costly undertaking such as this. It would be a loser by doing so quite as much as any of the other parties to the scheme.

When the final draft of the agreement was published, Mayor Lee made this statement to the press:

"I think that this is the best agreement the city can get. I think the city did well to get a satisfactory agreement at all. Had we been compelled to carry the whole question to the railway commission it is extremely unlikely that we could have got our traffic bridge in connection with the high level bridge. By putting this agreement through, we get that bridge which will be of great benefit to both cities. The traffic bridge may cost a little more than at first anticipated but it is worth it."

I reproduce this because it shows very cleverly the attitude of the council. The only excuse given for making the agreement at all is that it would secure the traffic bridge. For fear that the C. P. R. would not go into a partnership arrangement which is clearly in its own interests, the city makes concessions which it would never have thought of making but for the mixing up of the two questions and which, I venture to predict, it will before very long seriously regret—that is, if the ratepayers back up the council's action. But there are still the ratepayers to hear from.

The decision of the railway commission in the Toronto case, referred to at some length in last week's Saturday News, occasions some editorial comment in the Toronto Globe. It will be remembered that the railways were ordered to pay two-thirds of the cost of elevating the tracks so as to do away with level crossings along the water-fronts and to pay two-thirds of the damages to property as well. What the Globe says is of interest in many ways to Edmonton:

"The experience of other large cities," we are told, "goes to show that with the growth of population the earlier mistakes regarding railway entrances must be corrected."

(Continued on page 5)

The Saturday News

Subscription - - - \$1.50 per year
 Edmonton and United States - - - \$2.00
 Advertising Rates on application.

Business Office:
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An interesting tale of the town is being told in Edmonton. In a place where men gather, a week or so ago, one of the company, who was looking over an English illustrated magazine, inquired: "What is the Eleventh Commandment?" He had come across a reproduction of one of this year's Academy pictures, which shows a man and woman at supper. The woman seems in a near-by mirror the reflection of another man about to enter the restaurant. It is evidently her husband and her look is one of extreme terror. "The Eleventh Commandment" is the title given it. The question being asked, the half dozen loungers knitted their brows in an effort to answer it. A newcomer was finally appealed to. He had evidently been reading something about the picture and promptly responded: "Thou shalt not be found out." The others quietly resumed their reading.

A minute or so later in came another man and picked up the magazine in question. After he had turned over a few pages, the same query came from him.

"What is the eleventh commandment?" "I'm surprised at you," said one of the original group. "Where did you get your religious training anyway? I suppose you can't tell me what the twelfth is, either?"

No, he couldn't, and added: "Well, it does beat all, how your memory fails you. I did know them all once."

He laid down the magazine, and went over them one by one from the sixth but when he finished the tenth, he had to admit he was stumped. But the others wouldn't help him out. For a quarter of an hour, he sat moodily back in his chair, thinking hard. Then he grabbed his hat and started for the nearest bookstore to borrow the needed work of reference. But he didn't come back with his information and Royal Academy pictures don't interest him any more.

To an Edmontonian a telephone girl is in the same class with the dodo and the mummy of the first Pharaoh. She has a historical interest but that is all. No more do we exhaust the resources of our vocabulary when we refer to her. She is still a factor in less advanced communities, however, and from one of these comes these verses:

The telephone girl sits still in her chair,
 And listens to voices from every-where.
 She hears all the gossip,
 She hears all the news,
 She knows who is happy,
 And who has the blues;
 She knows all our sorrows,
 She knows all our joys,
 She knows every girl,
 Who is chasing the boys;
 She knows of our troubles,
 She knows of our strife,
 She knows every man,
 Who is mean to his wife.

In fact there's a secret 'neath each saucy curl,
 Of that quiet, demure-looking telephone girl.

If the telephone girl would tell all she knows,
 It would turn half our friends into bitterest foes,
 She would sow a small wind that would soon be a gale,
 Engulf us in trouble and land us in jail.

Now doesn't it make your head whirl
 When you think of the telephone girl?

I should say it did.

Think of what the automatic phone may have saved some of us from! In reply to the above, one who appreciates the new system, writes the following:
 A rhymer has told of the telephone girl
 Who listens to all you may say;
 And pictures in rhyme your danger and peril
 If your secrets she would give away.
 She is as good as she can be, the telephone maid,
 She never may tell what she knows;
 But what would become of some plans that are laid
 If she talks (as some do), we suppose?
 She knows of your troubles
 And all of your cares,
 And she might let them slip
 In a way unwares.
 Why give her the chance when a much better way

Of saving your secret is offered to-day?

A telephone service where maids do not shine
 Nor central get saucy, The Self-Calling Line.

Calgary and Lethbridge people are advised to cut out their spooning, swearing and scheming over the wire for a few months.

"How about my letter of proposal?" whispered a clerk in one of the departments of the Alberta government service to the fair stenographer, whose duty calls her to follow the proceedings of the Legislature. "It has been advanced to a second reading," was the haughty response.

It is singular how a simple phrase can be corrupted. "How long are you going to be away?" a young man about to set out on a trip was asked.

"Three weeks," he said. "Do you approve of Elinor Glyn?" was the very indiscreet question which followed.

"As I was saying," the prospective traveller snapped out, "I expect to be away about four weeks."

Readers of Punch say that the old jokes return every ten years. This one, which appeared a week or so ago, strikes me as away under the time limit:

Teacher: "I wonder what your mother would say if she knew how backward you are in geography?"

Girl: "Oh, my mother says she never learnt joggry, and she's married; and Aunt Sally says she never learnt joggry, and she's married; and you did and you ain't."

When a girl begins to call a man by his first name it generally indicates that she has designs on his last. —Lippincott's.

Newed (after the ceremony): "Dearest, do you really think I'll prove a satisfactory mate?"

Mrs. Newed: "Oh, I guess you'll do as a mate, all right. Now look me over and tell me what you think of your captain."

A LITTLE ROMANCE.

I popped the question to Marie,
 Like any other beau;
 She blushed and smiled and answered
 "Oui."

For she is French, you know.
 "My dear," I asked her, bending low,
 (I feared my cake had turned to dough),
 "What do you mean by yes?"

"O, U and I," said she.

"A large fleet of German airships," wrote the British editor in 1950, "passed over our town yesterday morning. They cast quite a gloom over the entire community."

Suepaardeelozzondseppoweggetrotyic is said to be Dutch for motor car. I imagine trying to dodge a thing like this, and with wooden shoes on, too.—Pittsburg Post.

An editor was once asked, "Do dogs pay?" He replied, "a good many do not; they take the paper several years and then have the postmaster send it back marked 'refused' or 'gone west.'"

Lounge

Garden Notes

THE LILAC.

I remember that Sir John A. Macdonald died about this time of the year—lilac time. I was only a junior reporter on the Toronto World at the time, but I had the nerve to advocate a Lilac day, in his memory, even as they have a Primrose day in England in honor of him. When Sir John A. resembled in so many ways—Lord Beaconsfield—or call him by the name by which posterity shall know him: Benjamin Disraeli.

The attempt to establish a Lilac day was another of my gorgeous and melodramatic failures. The World gave me lots of space. I wrote vigorously—and occasionally dropped into poetry, like the late Silas Weir; but the Canadian public was not a Golden Dustman.

My idea was a good one, never the less. To associate the memory of a great or useful man with some common but beautiful and fragrant thing, is to make the man immortal. He is reincarnated in that thing and dwells amongst us as long as

A robin's told.
 And the leaves in the ferny dells unfold.

The lilac is peculiarly fitting as the emblem of some great Canadian patriot. More than any other it is the universal flower. How mean soever and poor a front yard or an orchard fence may be, it at least boasts one lilac bush. It is a Canadian pioneer and a sturdy. It flourishes despite our arctic winters and

our tropic summers. If it once gets above the heads of the cattle it will defy the herd in the very middle of the pasture. And here is something about it which is almost pathetic:

The Township of Beverly, in the County of Wentworth, has less population today than it had forty years ago. This is accounted for by the

fact that at one time it was a great sawmill country. The Beverly pines and oaks and elms had an international reputation. A thousand furious saws gnashed and snarled and screamed and clanged for two generations. Around each sawmill there was quite a little town. Teamsters and wood choppers put up their shacks in a thousand stumpy clearings. These little homes—these little shacks—were gone, vanished. They were pulled out by the roots, as it were, even as the great lever machines pulled out the stumps.

To-day as you drive through the county you will see in the most unaccountable places a lilac bush blooming close to the road, and not a house or habitation near it. If you tie your horse to the fence and cross into the field to inspect, you will likely find a hollow near the lilac. This is all that remains of a cellar. There is a weed-grown mound, full of half burned stones and bricks; this is the ruins of a chimney, probably an old fireplace.

People used to live here? Why, certainly! Here was a house, a Californian forty-niners and Cariboo argonauts were born here, and played as children on this very spot.

Hundreds of great and successful men all over the land were born in such homes as this, and they could not locate them now for half their millions. Everything is gone but the lilac bush. That indomitable shrub can remember the Mackenzie rebellion, and the talk about the Short hills, and Montgomery's tavern, and Ridgeway, and Fort Erie, Batoche, Cut Knife, and Fish Creek are only recent history. The great pines are gone—literally root and branch. The butternuts, the oaks, the mighty elms, are gone—sold for a mess of pottage. The cedar swamp is gone. The Beaver dam is a cornfield; the Rushbottom has been ditched.

All are gone but this indestructible lilac!

Ten to one there was a little orchard. Here Sheepnoose, Rambos, Secknofurthers, and red cherries. They are gone—gone and left not a wrack behind. There must have been a cinnamon rose and a bunch of old man. They are gone, too. And the, in those days, indispensable row of hops, and the black currant bushes, and the plot of rhubarb—gone, gone, all gone! The only one that's left is the lilac, blooming away this glorious June day, renewing its youth under a cloudless sky.

I wonder who planted it? A woman—of course; and of course she's dead long ago. The chances are she is buried in the corner of one of those fields. There used to be many little graveyards scattered about the country. It gave us a shock when we were boys to blunder into one of them when we were out con hunting on a dark night. Yes, she's dead. When she planted that lilac, forty, fifty, perhaps seventy years ago, what was she thinking of? She was dreaming dreams. Like as not she was Pennsylvania Dutch and wanted her home to look like the old home in "the States." She wouldn't be so lonesome. She would like to have a grapevine for the porch and a row of sumachs along the road, and she would be happy. There among the stones lie pieces of her precious "teathings," and you pick up a fragrant and identify it as the now priceless willow pattern. The wonderful Dutch cupboard full of rare dishes and quaint crockery is gone. So is the big spinning wheel and the loom and the Dutch oven—all gone, but the lilac tree.

(Continued on Page 4)

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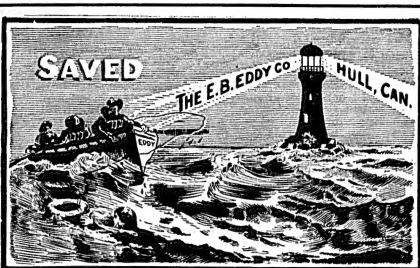
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By Charles Buxton Going
As the faint dawn crept upward
gray and dim,
He saw her move across the past
to him—

Her eyes as they had looked in
long-gone years,
Tender with love, and soft with
thoughts of tears,

Her hands, outstretched as if in
wonderment,
Nestled in his, and rested there,
content.

"Sweetheart," he whispered,
"what glad dream is this?"
I feel your clasp—your long-re-
membered kiss

"Touches my lips, as when you
used to creep
In to my heart; and yet, this is
not sleep—

"Is it some vision, that with night
will fly?"
"Nay, dear," she answered; "it is
really I."

"Now little sweetheart, it is you
I know!
But I knew not the dead could
meet us so,

"Bodied as we are—see, how like
we stand!"
"Like," she replied, "in form, and
face, and hand."

Silent awhile, he held her to his
breast
As if afraid to try the further
test—

Then, speaking quickly: "Must
you go away?"
"Dearest," she murmured, "neither
night nor day!"

Close on her bosom, then, she
drew his head;
Trembling, "I do not under-
stand," he said;

"I thought the spirit world was
far apart—"
"Nay!" she replied; "it is not
now, dear heart!"

"Quick, let me close your eyes
with kisses—so—
Cling to me, dear!—'tis but a step
to go!"

The white-faced watchers rose,
beside his bed;
"Shut out the day," they sighed;
"our friend is dead."

We are enjoying better weather
than of yore, and when the
sun shines it is a pleasure to be
about for we can revel in Nature
in her better moods. Affairs seem
to run more smoothly when the
sun is warm, and we feel more
inclined to do business, and did
you ever notice how in this
Western or rather North Western
country of ours that as often
as not real live business waits for
warm weather; and when we discard
our heavier winter clothes
things seem to go easier, the public
becomes more optimistic and
the country moves forward again,
by leaps, as soon as spring comes.
When things are dull and gloomy
we find it harder to be peaceable
or love our neighbor as ourselves.
Feeling thus just now I may be
pardon for quoting a verse by
Edwin Markham as follows:

"I made a pilgrimage to find the
God;
I listened for his voice at holy
tombs,

Searched for the print of his im-
mortal feet
In dust of broken altars; yet turned
back

With empty heart. But on the
homeward road
A great light came upon me, and
I heard

The God's voice singing in a nest-
ling lark;
Felt his sweet wonder in a sway-
ing rose,

Received his blessing from a way-
side well;
Looked on his beauty in a lover's
face;

Saw his bright hand send signal
from the sun.

We are not just now inclined
to be in a pessimistic mood, for
it does not agree with our sur-
roundings or the temper of our
people. A smile wears long and
carries greater weight than a
scowl. When passing down the
street, casually going to work
early in the morning, when we
are often in our worst mood, if
the sun is shining and we think

of an amusing story or a happy
incident breakfast, commences to
digest better. We smile to our-
selves and suddenly looking up
see someone else smiling. We
may not know him, but we are
both refreshed by it both smile. A
saw mood hurts some people, but
then they should be hurt if they
could be happy, and it is really
much easier to be cheerful than
glum, and these bright mornings
we can say:

"It seems as if I've got to sing
In praise of everything that's
green.

The grass is green and every-
where
The green leaves in the breezes
sway.

Oh Spring! I thank thee that my
hair
And whiskers do not sprout
that way!

In contradistinction let us
quote:

The Pessimist, with vain regret,
Recalls the distant past.
A paradox is he, and yet.
The Pessimist, with vain regret,
Will sigh because he can't forget
It was too good to last!
The Pessimist, with vain regret,
Recalls the distant past.

We live in a land of looking
forward as we feel sure this is
one more new country that is
bound to improve on old condi-
tions. It cannot help itself and
is moving forward. We hear dire
prophecies of failure, all sorts of
alarming rumors, but yet we can
already point to so many things
that we have that other peoples
and lands have not. If we do
seem to daily at times we shoot
on all the faster when the right
time comes. After every blizzard
there is a clearing and in a few
days we have forgotten all about
it. Smile and make someone else
smile, even if only once a day,
and you have bettered the lot of
mankind a little, even if only a
very little.

So many look back at where
they came from, comparing
things here with what they left,
forgetting that in those very
haunts their fathers and mothers,
grandfathers and grandmothers,
went through far worse hardships
than ever we have had to put up
with or ever will have. When,
after a sojourn of a while in this
new land, some of our growers
go back they find the house they
were born in smaller than they
remembered. The past remem-
bered grandeur is often not as
great as they picture it out here.
Friends have grown away from
them or remained in the same
old rut, while they who wander-
ed have changed. Then they be-
gin to compare the new land they
have come back from and disparage
the old. If you tell them they
will do so when they first come
they say "No," and will not be-
lieve, but it still happens to one
after the other and we watch them
go and come back to us, for they
grow to belong to us and cannot
help themselves. The next move
is the endeavor to get the old
folks to come out and see how
fine it is. Sometimes, they do
not see the merit of it, but if they
stay they do, and soon even some
of the old folks begin to praise
the new country and not look
back with so much regret on the
old.

There seems to be an inherent
spirit in our race to move west,
ever since the Aryans crossed the
Ural Mountains in Lower Russia
and drifted on over Western Euro-
pe, and then their descendants
peopled North America. Will
the next generation go on still
further or round again. We come
and we go and come back again,
driven by an impelling force, and
most of us are the better for the
change, therefore why not smile
or laugh and be cheerful; making
others cheerful so that we all can
be better, for laughter is the best
digestive known and most pes-
simism is dyspeptic.

A man may want to believe he
is at the last gasp, and yet have
lots of life in him if he would only
cheer up. Giving up may have
disastrous results and though he
may feel gone there is still plenty
of time to help other people and
push them along to enjoy better
prospects than we did in our day.
Nothing is so satisfying as trying
to do good even if we don't suc-

ceed. This is a lesson learned
from pioneering and is often the
reason why we fall in love with
a new country, because so many
are trying to do the best they can
for us and we feel a glow of grati-
tude and are at home and it is
home. When the end comes
there are others waiting on be-
yond, so we are never left.

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Ten Days at the Lakeside With Expenses Paid

*A grand wind-up of the summer holi-
days open to every boy in Alberta*

The Saturday News owes much to the boys who have been selling the paper week after week. They have made good money out of it, it is true, but at the same time they have helped the publishers. For their benefit and for the benefit of all who handle the Saturday News within the next two months, a camp will be held at Gull Lake, seven miles from Lacombe, during the latter part of August, just before the schools reopen, at which we hope to see a great crowd of our young friends.

The Saturday News will pay all expenses of the outing.

The railway fare of any boy from any part of Alberta will be sent him. He will be met at the train and taken out to the lake, where the best of accommodation will be provided. Arrangements have been made for all kinds of sport, swimming, boating and games of different kinds. The boys will be in charge of fully competent persons, who will carefully look after them.

How a boy may become one of the party.

It will be necessary for him to make five hundred points in a competition which opens with the publication of this issue of the Saturday News. It isn't like a contest in which only a few can win out. If there are a thousand win the right to go to camp, we shall be much better pleased than if there are only ten.

The system of scoring is as follows:

For every single copy of The Saturday News sold—ONE point.

For every yearly subscription secured—THIRTY points.

For every half-yearly subscription—FIFTEEN points.

For every three-months' subscription—SEVEN points.

With a good two months' work in, it should be easy making the 500 points.

Besides having every paper sold and every subscription counted in the Gull Lake trip competition the Saturday News will pay a liberal commission on all the business done by the boys.

In this way you may make a lot of money, as well as have a fine trip. Then there is this to consider that any who start in and for any reason don't make the 500 points will still have a substantial reward for their work. All particulars regarding the commissions may be had on writing.

Any boy who wishes to start in call around at the office on Howard Avenue when he will be given five papers in advance, which he can settle for later at the newsboys' rate, after he has sold them.

So it is not necessary to have any money to start into the competition.

Boys who do not live in Edmonton will have ten papers sent to them on application.

The Saturday News sells on the street at five cents a copy. The subscription rate in Edmonton, where it is delivered, is two dollars per year, one dollar for six months and fifty cents for three months. In Alberta, outside of Edmonton, the rate is \$1.50 per year, seventy-five cents for six months, and forty cents for three.

The competition is now open so don't delay getting into the game and earning a holiday you will remember to the end of your lives.

If you want any more information about it, call upon or write to

The Circulation Manager

THE SATURDAY NEWS

39 Howard Avenue, - - Edmonton

Box 1879

Telephone 1961

ATHLETICS

The cricket match between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan was played on Saturday at the Fort in splendid weather. Edmonton batted first on a good pitch and were all out for 101. A. H. Dickens made 43 by excellent cricket. He is a promising bat and will be a great source of strength to Edmonton this year. The others were unable to do much with Batten who bowled a good length and took eight wickets for 47. The Fort replied with 30, of which Smith made 13. Lucas bowled well, taking six wickets for 10 runs. In the second innings Edmonton made 96, and the Fort 68. Thus an interesting match ended in a victory for Edmonton by 99 runs. The thanks of the Edmonton Club are due to the Fort Club for their hospitality which is well known, and contributed so much to the enjoyment of cricket at the Fort. Scores:

EDMONTON	
First Innings.	
A. H. Dickens c Wilkinson b Cook	43
E. C. Pardee b Batten	0
A. G. Lucas, b Batten	0
C. Y. Weaver c Shepherd b Batten	11
A. H. Jones l.w. Batten	5
K. Bowman c Bilton b Batten	11
C. H. Entwistle c Fraser b Batten	5
W. W. Howe b Batten	4
W. Richardson not out	5
W. L. Reid c and b Batten	6
Extras	6
Total	101

FORT SASKATCHEWAN	
First Innings.	
Cook b Lucas	0
Exham b Weaver	0
Shepherd b Weaver	0
Wilkinson b Weaver	2
Smith not out	1
Batten b Lucas	9
Michael b Lucas	2
Fraser b Lucas	2
Bilton st. Reid b Lucas	1
Dewar b Lucas	3
Extras	3
Total	30

EDMONTON.	
Second Innings.	
A. H. Dickens c Shepherd b Exham	5
E. C. Pardee c Bilton b Wilkinson	29
A. G. Lucas c Smith b Wilkinson	29
C. Y. Weaver not out	24
A. H. Jones b Batten	0
K. Bowman c Cook b Wilkinson	0
C. H. Entwistle c Exham b Batten	0
W. W. Howe b Cook	21
W. Richardson c Wilkinson b Exham	3
W. L. Reid c sub b Exham	5
Extras	5
Total	96

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.	
Second Innings.	
Cook b Jones	0
Exham c and b Jones	4
Shepherd b Jones	4
Wilkinson b Jones	2
Smith b Pardee	18
Batten b Pardee	0
Michel b Dickens	9
Fraser c and b Dickens	2
Bilton st. Reid b Dickens	2
Dewar not out	5
Extras	5
Total	68

The team to represent Edmonton v. Calgary on Saturday in Edmonton will be selected from the following: G. P. Bartenhew, K. Bowman, C. Y. Weaver, A. H. Jones, A. H. Dickens, E. C. Pardee, Capt. Worsley, A. G. Lucas, W. L. Reid, R. V. Hethcote, E. F. Slocock, Rev. A. W. Sale. Scorer, Rev. C. B. Beck.

The impression is general that the Australian team visiting England is not as strong as most of its predecessors. It seems to me a little early to come to any conclusion. They have several fine performances to their credit, but against Nottingham, while in the second test, the result of which is not known at time of writing, they made 317 runs for eight wickets, against England's 269 in the first innings. The first test, full reports of which are now available, was won principally by the fine bowling of Blythe and Hirst, and the masterly batting of Hobbs and Fry. In the second test, which was put on 105 and won the match without the loss of a wicket. Strange to say Hobbs and Fry each made a duck in the first.

Oh what a difference just a few days make. From the proud position at the top of the league Edmonton has descended to the bottom. Everywhere the team has gone, it has lost. To-day (Thursday) it is due to arrive home, when the management believe that it will proceed to retrieve its fortunes speedily. The last blow came on Wednesday when at Calgary a 4-1 defeat was sustained. Three successive defeats at Medicine Hat, previous to the one served to accelerate the toboggan to a large extent. Winnipeg is at the top with a good lead, Medicine Hat and Moosejaw are fighting hard for second and the rest of the league is pretty well bunched.

The handicap committee of the Edmonton Tennis Club met on Wednesday last, the 16th inst., and arranged the following handicaps and draws for the club tournament. Members will please note that all

those entering for the competition will play strictly on the handicaps given below all through the tournaments, and also that all games are to be played off on the courts of the club. As soon as a game has been played off the loser's name must be scratched off the list. Failing this the handicap committee will conclude that the competitors do not want to play their game and will scratch both names, unless one of the competitors only does not wish to play in which case his or her name only will be scratched.

Gentlemen's Handicaps.—A. E. Nash owe 40, C. L. Gibbs, owe 40; J. D. Andras owe 30, A. H. Dickens, owe 30; Bellamy owe 1-2-30, Seymour owe 1-2-30; E. H. Copeo owe 15, Fisher owe 15, A. H. Jones owe 15, K. Bowman owe 15, G. Radcliffe owe 15; G. H. Adams scratch, E. B. Thauburn scratch, E. G. Royds scratch H. N. Adours scratch, G. M. Stewart scratch, G. P. Lythe scratch; P. V. Torrence receive 30.

Ladies' Handicaps.—Miss Pilot owe 30, Miss Jones owe 30; Mrs. Copeo owe 15, Mrs. Bowker owe 15; Miss Tilley scratch, Mrs. McDonald scratch, Mrs. Spratt scratch, Mrs. Jones scratch; Miss McNaughton owe 15, Mrs. Gibbs, owe 15; Miss Carroll, rec. 30, Miss Wilson rec. 30, Miss Taylor rec. 30, Miss Merrill rec. 30, Miss Buchanan rec. 30.

Continued on page 9.

Garden Notes

Continued from page 2

It reminds me of the early settlers those invincible folk who planted themselves here in Canada. They wouldn't winter-kill. The forest fires only shifted them around a little. To-day they are like the lilac trees, mark the old homesteads. But they die and are forgotten. They should not be forgotten. I took a drive through our beautiful land the other day, and noticed that all the country cemeteries were full of costly tombstones and what they are pleased to call monuments, all just about alike and of a size. Most of these were erected over old pioneers. 'Twould be better to pool this money and erect a splendid monument to all of them and have their grand old names writ in brass upon its front. A monument like that would inspire the young for ages.

And the first Tuesday in June, every year, we would decorate it with lilacs.

The Khan (Toronto Star).

The above is so good that I think others should read it. Some of the earliest settlers in the Southernmost part of Alberta planted lilac bushes in front of the old log cabins from 22 to 25 years ago or may be longer. Those lilac bushes are there to-day and bloom profusely. Alberta is no exception to other parts of Canada. On the Experimental Farm at Lacombe we find the lilac flourishing and twenty different varieties are being tried. No doubt if we can't find a better one we should find lilac bushes doing well wherever placed, for all those we can call to mind are hardy, reliable and come round with their fragrance and beauty each spring or early summer. The lilac surely is entitled to our honor and respect.

Upon my shuddering belfry of emerald leaves,
Full high above the dimness of the lawn,
Are set my chimes of passion's royal shade,
Roped with the rainbowed ribbons of the dawn.

When night's quiet feet are swift upon the hills,
Her sombre garments folded in the dells,
From out the dark the lady moon puts forth
Pale silver and rings my jewelled bells.

Archibald Sullivan.
PANSY.

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1)

lete. The modern world is an exciting one, and the things its exacts are mostly of a material nature. "A danger surrounding our modern education is the danger of wealth. I am sorry for the lad who is going to inherit money. I fear that the kind of men who are to share in shaping the future are not largely exemplified in schools and colleges.

"So far as the colleges go the side shows have swallowed up the recruits and we in the main do not know what is going on. And I do not know that I want to continue under those conditions as ringmaster. There are more honest occupations than teaching if you cannot teach."



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The Pigeon Lake Excursion

On Thursday, June 10th, Mr. Frank Gray had organized an excursion to Pine Lake so that the Mayor of Edmonton, the Mayor of Strathcona, and other prominent citizens could see the source of the present water supply for the city. Included in the party were the representatives of the press.

The party consisted of Mayor Lee of Edmonton; Mayor Dugan of Strathcona; Commissioner Butchart; Aldermen J. E. Lundy, R. J. Manson, D. R. Fraser and Wilfrid Garity; A. C. Harrison, secretary of Board of Trade; William Short, K. C.; R. B. Owens, provincial sanitary engineer; K. A. McLeod; R. F. Kirkpatrick, manager of the Imperial Bank; Dr. L. E. W. Irving, provincial health officer; Dr. Whitelaw, city health officer; R. G. Davidson, chief of fire department, and Messrs McCrae, Moss, Walker of the Bulletin, Journal and Saturday News.

Mr. Gray from the start to the finish took the party under his wing, and there was not a thing, apparently, that could minister to the comfort of those present that had been forgotten or missed. The excursion was managed with military precision and carried out strictly according to the programme.

Beautiful booklets, souvenirs of the occasion, which contained every detail of information regarding the plans, were handed out to each member of the party soon after leaving Strathcona. Each of these booklets was a good blue print map of the district, the lake, the proposed conduit for water, the trails, watershed, etc.

Those of the party that wished took their breakfast on the train and the run to Wetaskiwin was made on time. At this place were seven vehicles waiting for the party, each member of said party being able to readily find his place as it was detailed in the booklet. Then we set sail at once for the lake. It took five hours' steady driving, the roads being in good shape though the last part was rather hard pulling for horses on account of the mud. About ten miles out a relay of horses had been provided for each rig. All were in readiness and quickly attached. The lake was reached about two o'clock, one rig taking rather longer. All of a sudden the lake burst upon the view, an astonishment to most. When all were assembled, we sent out, and, after a little cruising around a rally was called and the party set sail back again, picking up the livery teams on route as they came. We askin in nice time to catch the evening train; after a splendid drive on a lovely day through a very pretty country, seeing what we went to see, feeling perfectly satisfied as to results and not having been troubled with too much heat, bad roads or mosquitoes. Supper was eaten on the train.

Now what we went out into the wilderness for to see was Pigeon Lake which is approached from some distance through fine groves of trees—poplar, pine, tamarac, etc., etc. These trees gather snow and conserve moisture, long may they stay where they are. The paradise berry covers the ground near the lake so you know it's sandy, the drainage good, and the soil wholesome. There is lots of brush, wild currants, raspberries, and strawberries galore; marsh mallows in bloom in the soft spots. The pink cyclamen by the acre along the trail, and another blue flower, that is new to the writer, were out, besides more flowers of ordinary varieties.

The lake has timber of various sorts right above the beach, extending all round, and is nine miles long and three to five miles wide. The beach is a hard, clean white sand running to small pebbles and shingle in the water. The water is very clear and sweet. We drove some distance along the beach, which is quite firm. There is no sign of slough, mud or any other deteriorating matter. As the lake lies in a cup or sort of basin in a high place there is no chance, if the ground around is kept clean, of any contamination finding its way into the lake from a distance, the water to feed the lake comes out of the sky. The lake has a good outlet and is moving water. So clear is the water, and so steady does the bright sun shine into its depths, that this alone would preclude the generation of germs or bacteria injurious to health; and, by the taste of the water, there seems to be no alkali or chemical that would set up an insidious disease that might creep on the users of poor water unawares. In places the water is very deep. At a moderate computation there should be a supply for 500,000 people or perhaps far more.

Sizing up the matter in a nutshell this is a splendid sheet of apparently good, wholesome water, far better than the average in use in most places, put there by nature on purpose for Edmonton. Possibly it might have been placed a little nearer, but even that in the long run may be found to be all the better. There is no doubt now in the minds of those who went on this excursion as to the water, the amount and the good luck of Edmonton in having such an asset to add to her many in the future. The thing we have

to consider now is the getting it here and do we need it?

As to need we are at present going through the throes of fixing the old supply, and in two years' time that will be a back number, then what? As the country settles the river will not become cleaner. The drainages of multiplying settlements, farms, etc., will flow into this river from all over the country. Dead critters fall into it and stay there, etc., etc. The pressure is now too light for fire work, some 80 lbs. at its best, is sometimes none at all. The pressure in full from Pigeon Lake, if not modified would be 264 lbs. and continuous, always there. The present mains can stand 108 lbs. or about 3 1-2 times what it is possible to put into them now, by mechanical power which is always liable to break down.

The present water supply we know well, we have to have some other soon. There is one if we can get it as fine as anything in the world. One of the first questions the new settler usually asks on landing is "Have you good water?" Good water is a great inducement to progress, and a great deterrent. If a settler does not like our water he often moves on. It may cost a great deal of money to get Pigeon Lake water into Edmonton, but set against this the multiplying influences of poor water upon the community. A race is strong and prosperous according to the conditions in which it lives. Water is one of the greatest and most important conditions in regard to life. We are ourselves 85 per cent. water. Insidious diseases creep on a community in the dark, and in the night, from the use of bad water. Every injured parent means often an injured and weakly son or daughter. The evil multiplies or grows without end in an ever increasing ratio. Put this great and incalculable cost, or suffering and loss, against a possible strenuous outlay now, and this outlay is small in comparison to the ultimate damage or loss that may accrue. The present method will not do. Adequate in quantity and is infallible as a quantity in fighting fire?

The only thing that seems requisite is to take the opinion of expert engineers in these matters. First be sure of the supply, then get the water into Edmonton on the best terms possible by whatever method is good business or fair and equitable to all parties concerned. The elevation of the lake is 2824 feet, that of Edmonton 2227 so the water will travel here of itself if piped.

As to the supply we turn to the booklets. The area of Pigeon Lake is 67 square miles which equals 23,680 acres. The catchment area, a practically uninhabited land, is 106 square miles which equals 67,840 acres.

The elevation of Pigeon Lake above the highest point in Edmonton is about 600 feet. (There is no land or hills above this except the hills that form the basin in which it lies.) One foot in depth of water on Pigeon Lake represents 6,426,200,000 imperial gallons.

One foot in depth of water on Pigeon Lake represents 17,600,000 imperial gallons per day for 365 days. 18 inches of rainfall over the catchment area represents 27,615,000,000 imperial gallons.

18 inches of rainfall over the Lake represents 75,000,000 imperial gallons per day for 365 days. One half inch of rainfall per annum over an extensive catchment area, of the extent of this one, represents 2,000,000 gallons per day for 365 days which is Edmonton's present consumption.

One and one half inches of water on Pigeon Lake represents one year of Edmonton's present consumption. One foot in depth of water on Pigeon Lake represents eight years of Edmonton's present consumption. Since the weir has been installed the Lake has risen one foot.

There are indications on the piers underneath the bridge over Pigeon Lake, which go to show that the Lake will yet rise at least 18 inches which would represent twenty years' of Edmonton's present consumption. The lake at present contains a quantity of water equal to two hundred years of Edmonton's present consumption.

The fact that this is discharged from the lake each year from two to three feet in depth, over the entire surface, combined with the fact that the lake discharges water during the winter season, goes to show that even if it should stop charge water during a month or two in a very dry season, yet evaporation and percolation are amply provided for.

There has flowed over the weir at Pigeon Lake during the 30 days, May 3 to June 2, over 531,500,000 gallons.

There has flowed over the weir at Pigeon Creek during the 30 days, May 3 to June 2 an average of 173-4 million gallons per day.

There has flowed over the weir at Pigeon Creek during 30 days, May 3 to June 2 a quantity of water equal to 83-4 months of Edmonton's present consumption.

Most cities of any size are struggling with the problem of an adequate water supply. Some have had to go 70, 80 or 100 miles for water

and tunnel through mountains to get it. Other cities stop short because they can not get water. To acquire the water and watershed in later days will cost a vast sum, even if this can be done. To set the affair in motion now means a sum trivial in comparison to what it will be later, if condemnation proceedings of a settled country have to be inaugurated when the surrounding property has become very valuable and we require the water shed. Just this omission has cost other communities fabulous sums.

It is the opinion of those who know that as a summer resort for this region Pigeon Lake is facile princeps.

This water supply problem is the greatest and most important problem that Edmonton is face to face with now. How will she solve it? Mr. Gray's proposal is to build the system and then sell water to the city at a price per million gallons to be agreed upon. It is not bad business as a rule to ride a willing horse. At any rate one of our own men is as much entitled to consideration as a man from Toronto, London or Chicago.

When the excursion party left the train at Strathcona they assembled on the platform and Mayor Lee moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gray on behalf of the party for the glorious day all had enjoyed. The motion being seconded by Mayor Dugan three rousing cheers and a tiger were given to Mr. Gray for the hospitality tendered and the admirable way in which he had handled every thing.

E.N.B.

ANOTHER STRIKEOUT FOR CASEY

They were extremely anxious in Mudopolis, that day.

For Hopper and his company were heading down that way; The marshal's look was happy and the sheriff's was the same.

DeWolf ere long would tell them of that famous Mudville game.

The grocer and the butcher and the harnessmaker, too, Said they'd often heard the story, but 'twas still as good as new.

Everybody in the village, young and old and lean and fat, Waited eagerly for Hopper to give "Casey at the Bat."

All the town was red with posters, not a seat was left unsold, For the good old ladies, even, wished to hear the tale retold; Wished to sit while Hopper thrilled them with the story of the rout.

That was suffered by the Mudvilles when the ump. called Casey "out."

The people from the country, as the sun was getting low, Began to gather, hoping for a chance to see the show; Bob Simpson was their hero—he was looked up to by all, For he'd shaken hands with Hopper once when he was in St. Paul.

"I never can forgive it," Robert boastfully declared, "Why, we talked there half an hour while the people stopped and stared—"

"Yes, sir, there I stood, a-speaking to him just as calm and free As any of you people might be speaking now to me."

"And I sat him about Casey—ast if he had said the game, "And he told me the whole story, as you'll hear him tell the same;

"Showed a piece of wood he carried from the bleachers where he sat,

"On that awful day in Mudville when proud Casey went to bat."

Then from the waiting multitude went up a joyous yell, The locomotive tooted, and they heard its clanging bell;

The train at last was coming and the people with a whoop, Hurried to the little depot to see Hopper and his troupe.

Eager mothers with their babies in their arms stood at the doors, The saloons were all deserted, and they closed and locked the stores;

Ezra Dotkin sprained his ankle and Joe Casper lost his hat. But their thoughts were all of Hopper and of "Casey at the Bat!"

The train came to a standstill and the ladies to appear: They could hear the engine panting down beside the water, And the sun behind a hillock in the distance slowly sank.

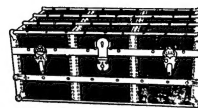
Oh, somewhere there is gladness, somewhere Hope is on the job, But Mudopolis is gloomy, and I say it with a sob;

With the house sold out completely, with a new chance to explain,

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & Co

Holiday Time

Means probably that you will require a new Trunk, Suit Case or Grip before starting out on your trip. We are in a position to supply your every want in this line, having recently added a full line of these goods.



Trunk Values

Our stock of Trunks enables us to offer you almost any size or shape Trunk you may require, and any price from \$2.50 to \$45.00.

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Bags, Writing Cases, Grips, Kit Bags, etc., many different sizes, styles and prices.

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for the summer months you should inspect our large assortment of Tents, Mattresses, Bed Springs and all the necessities of

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An inspection of our stock means that you will find what you want.

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Phone 1703 619 Second St.

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How they put it over Casey, mighty Hopper missed the train. —Chicago Record-Herald.

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Close to your office on Jasper Ave.

Close to the High Bank of the river.

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Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the service of our Depositors.
A special room is provided for women.
Married Women and Minors may make deposits and withdraw the same without the intervention of any person.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up, \$5,000,000.00
Reserve, \$5,000,000.00
Your Savings Account is solicited.
G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK
Manager

Northern Crown Bank

Head Office - - Winnipeg

Authorized Capital - - \$6,000,000
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A Western Bank for Western People

We offer Savings Bank Depositors perfect security combined with every courtesy and convenience which the banking public can desire. All savings accounts bear interest compounded half yearly. Savings Departments at all branches.

H. H. RICHARDS, Local Manager, Edmonton

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A Fine Stock Now Ready

Asters (Early and Late)

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Snapdragon Stocks

And Many Other Varieties

35c. PER DOZEN

These are Certain To Give Good Satisfaction

Cabbage Plants,	75cts.	per Hundred
Cauliflower "	\$1.00	per Hundred
Tomato "	\$1.00	per Dozen

Greenhouses are open evenings

Walter Ramsay

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A BEWILDERING ARRAY OF EYE-FASTEING FEATURES
Military Tattoo, Navassar Ladies' Band, Siege of Sebastopol

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Paid up Capital \$1,000,000. Reserve \$550,000

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Four per Cent. \$1 will open a Savings Account with this Company for which 4 per cent interest is allowed from date of deposit computed and added to account quarterly. Four per Cent.

A. M. STEWART, Manager, Edmonton Branch
CORNER JASPER AVENUE AND FIRST STREET

Send Your Job Printing
To The News Publishing Co.



HOME AND SOCIETY
To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con-
A Stander-By

At fire hall No. 2, Fourth street, last Saturday afternoon the Westward Ho Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire presented the City of Edmonton with the handsome team of horses they purchased for the ambulance which was presented by the same organization some time ago.

At 5.30 the Boys' Brigade, under Captain Gray, formed a guard of honor to the Daughters of the Empire of whom the following were present: Mrs. H. C. Wilson, Mrs. A. F. Ewing, Mrs. Percy Barnes, Mrs. T. M. Turnbull, Mrs. M. A. Taylor, Mrs. F. P. Hobson, Mrs. Arthur Murphy and Miss Crosskill. His Worship Mayor Lee and Aldermen Gariepy, McInnes, McKinley, Commissioner Butchart and Secretary F. M. C. Crokhill were present to represent the city.

The presentation was formally made by Mrs. M. A. Taylor, councillor of the Chapter and the address was read by Mrs. A. F. Ewing, its secretary. The address read as follows:

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Edmonton:
"The Daughters of the Empire of

Young Albertans, No. 12

Photo by Burk



Eugene Seymour, Boyle street. Aged 17 months

Westward Ho Chapter a year ago presented the City of Edmonton with an ambulance and drop harness for the free use of the citizens of Edmonton. They now desire to complete this gift by presenting to the city a team of horses for use in connection with the ambulance. These horses have been selected by three competent judges and we trust will prove satisfactory in every way for the work for which they are intended. The ambulance itself has had a very extended use and in presenting these horses to the city, as we do now, we hope that its use will be still further extended in the great cause of relieving the suffering."

In a few well-chosen words Mayor Lee thanked the Chapter and spoke of the great benefit the ambulance had been to Edmonton, the humblest citizen as well as the richest having its free use in cases of sickness or accident. Ald. Gariepy also thanked the ladies in his usual happy and felicitous manner.

Chief Davidson stated that since the 28th of August, the men of No. 2 station had answered 306 ambulance calls. The smallest number in any month had been in December, being 20 calls, the largest, in April, being 50. After three hearty cheers and a tiger for the ladies the horses were put through their paces on Fourth street.

After carefully viewing all the available horses in their class this team of handsome, heavy bay hackneys, were selected as the best. The selection was made by D. C. Robertson, Chief Davidson and Dr. Irving. The Mayor and aldermen assisted by Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Agar, entertained the Daughters of the Empire and the Boys' Brigade on the roof garden of the fire hall.

It was under the regime of Mrs. H. C. Wilson as Regent of the Chapter that this sum of \$1600 was raised for the horses and ambulance. Special honor is due her because of her untiring work and good management.

Saturday's Calgary Albertan contained the following: "Tuesday afternoon claimed Mrs. Steele as the delightful hostess of farewell reception prior to her departure for Winnipeg. Mrs. Steele, always charming, looked particularly well in a becoming costume of old rose silk. Mrs. (Capt.) McDonald received with her, and wore a handsome gown of white silk trimmed with rich Dresden ribbon, and Miss Steele was very graceful and girlish in a fashionable frock of pink muslin. Mrs. Talbot and Mrs. Lillie presided at the wretched of tables artistically arranged with spring flowers and ferns. Miss Lee, Miss Ross, Miss M. Costigan, Miss Lake, Miss O. Berkinshaw and Miss G. Steele. In the daintiest of summer dresses, flitted from guest to guest and served the tempting vanda. A few of those present were: Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Rickards, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. (Col.) Cruickshanks, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Dr. Rouleau, Mrs. (Capt.) Deane, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Siseley, Mrs. Berkinshaw, Madame

Good Medicine

Requires GOOD Materials
and GOOD Compounding

For this reason we see that every ingredient used in medicine going out of our store is GOOD in quality and GOOD in being prepared only by a competent pharmacist.

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THE DRUGGISTS
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Exclusive Styles IN Millinery

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BIG REDUCTION IN ALL

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Very choice designs

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DISTRICT MGR.
Phone 1827 and 1943
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Over Capital Mercantile Co.

Pauline Milliner

Dainty Parisian and
London Models

... ALSO ...

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Short lengths.....\$1.50

Full elbow lengths.....\$2.25

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Double Track, Velvet running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees, Cook's Mediterranean and around the world tours, and Quebec Steamship to Bermuda and West Indies.

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Vancouver,
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\$45.20

Corresponding Rates from other points

Tickets on sale daily, May 29th to Oct. 14th. Final return limit 60 days, but not later than October 31st.

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J. E. PROCTOR, D.P.A. Calgary.

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Brussels Tapestry and Ingrains taken up, cleaned and retailed, per yard	80
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Carpets called for cleaned and delivered	60

Ladies are cordially invited to inspect our methods of cleaning carpets.

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West End Supply Stores
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Agent for Northern Alberta

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CLEAN, BLEACH AND RE-BLOCK

your Panama hat for

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Ladies' costume skirts dry cleaned and machine pressed. SPECIAL PRICE \$1

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Baths free on each floor. Restaurant

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M. J. HENRY

3010 Westminster Road
VANCOUVER, B.C.

With the Investor

Wheat is still on the up grade. The depletion of the world's supply of wheat is causing a great deal of attention to be paid to the Argentine crop prospects and, at present, these are not promising. Lack of rain is keeping back the crop and also is the reason why a good deal of grain has not even germinated. The continued dry weather is also keeping back the preparation of the soil for the season's crop. The times of year of seeding and harvesting in the Argentine are just a reversal of those in vogue with us here.

In Texas the harvest is in full operation. The first new wheat was contracted for at \$1.50 per bushel. This was No. 2 red winter. Recently old crop No. 2 red winter sold at \$1.08. In Northern Texas, where the crop is in full winter, wheat is being contracted for at \$1.25 per bushel, but not moving freely at that price. The Texas crop is a very light one.

Accounts of the crop situation at present in Alberta seem to show that everything is going well. From reliable sources we hear that the spring crops are perhaps rather better advanced north of Calgary than south of that place, as the weather has been more favorable. The Southern Alberta winter wheat is in fine shape. There does not seem to be any prospect of the world's crop being any larger than last year and as there is not much prospect of deficits being made up high prices will continue for another year.

THE CROP SITUATION.

It is usually desired that the grain crops get plenty of rain in the month of June. With nearly half the month gone by it is encouraging to hear that the rain necessary for the plants. We have also had abundance of sunshine and relieving cool spells. Frequently at this time of year complaints may be heard that it is "too cold," "too hot," or "too wet," but this year there seems to be just about the right distribution of all kinds of summer weather. The climatic conditions have been ideal since seeding time, and it is remarked by practically all concerned that the week or two we were late in beginning seeding has been fully made up, and summer conditions continuing favorable, there will be no cause for alarm from the pre-harvest frosts, as harvest from present indications will not be late to the extent that seeding was delayed.

There is not a pessimistic note in the railway crop report this week. Under the favorable conditions described in the foregoing, growth has been rapid. Samples of wheat eight inches high have been received, while the general growth runs from six to twelve inches. This is conceded to be a remarkable record for so early in June after a somewhat late seeding. The general opinion at present is that the area under wheat is more than 7,000,000 acres. If the season should happen to be one that would result in an average of 20 bushels to the acre, then the wheat output the coming fall would be about 140,000,000 bushels. We, however, want to be reasonably conservative until the season advances further, and let us calculate that the average will be 18 bushels. It can be seen from our figures, then, that it is very reasonable to look this year for the largest wheat crop in the history of the west, even if the return per acre were a little below the general average.

Much is expected this year from the coarse grains. They were planted in good time, and the acreage is much larger than formerly owing to the delay mentioned in the wheat seeding. The raising of oats and barley is profitable, and it is not necessary to confine ourselves to wheat when reviewing the outlook. Oats and barley are certain to yield well this year, and it is not unlikely that the returns from them will show up better, in proportion, than those from wheat. These cereals are no longer a side issue. They are big factors in the general grain situation, as they are in Ontario and in many other parts of North America where agriculture is the leading industry. The yield during the past few years have demonstrated the comparative ease with which they can be produced, while the high prices which have prevailed, more particularly since the last harvest, have encouraged the farmers to devote from the beaten path and to seek their revenue without being dependent on wheat.—The Commercial.

The Government crop report was in general more unfavorable than when looked for. It had been hoped that winter wheat, taken the crop district over, had improved in May; and a confident expectation was that both a large increase in spring wheat had occurred and that the condition of wheat would be placed at high figures. But the winter wheat condition was put at 90.7, as compared with 83.5 on May 1, and the spring wheat condition at 95.2, as compared with 95 on May 1 a year ago, this being the first date a government spring wheat report during the present year. The increase in the spring wheat acreage, according to the Government's figures, was only a little more than 680,000 acres. The acreage of oats

enlarged by nearly 1,000,000 acres, although the condition of the crop was slower. The net result of all this is an estimated spring wheat crop of 225,000,000 bushels under the new method of calculation now in use and a crop of over 1,000,000 bushels of oats, as against 807,000,000 bushels of wheat last year. In the trade these estimates, except in the case of oats, were uniformly held to be disappointing and were greeted with a sharp upturn in the price of the principal grain options.—New York Sun.

Central and Western Canada possess three main sources of income: the crop, the capital introduced by settlers and others, and the money spent in railway construction. In the strict economic sense the two last are capital investments, and not annually recurrent revenue. But they figure now, and will continue to figure for many years to come, on the revenue side of the account of the country as a whole. The capital introduced through immigration is probably greater in amount this year than in any previous year. The immediate benefits are considerable, but the ultimate benefits through a quicker and more profitable breaking and cultivation of new land are even more far-reaching.—Commercial.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

The butter market in Montreal is in a very unsatisfactory condition at present, and will continue so until the supply furnishes a good surplus over the home requirements, which call for between 6,000 and 6,000 pkgs. per week, according to the Trade Bulletin. At present high prices there is no opening for export, and at the present time there is not profit even in selling to the city trade. A dealer said last week: "I cannot understand how buyers can pay the prices ruling at St. Louis and St. Hyacinthe last week, and at Farnham on Monday last, and make a profit. Last year the export movement commenced about the middle of June at 20 1/2c to 21 1/2c, and 22. It may therefore be that buyers are operating in anticipation of an export enquiry that may set in about the same time this year, and as England generally takes our fresh grass June creamery, there may be a speculative movement, which accounts for the higher prices paid, than the present local and export trade seem to warrant.

For some years past Canada has been increasingly popular with British capitalists as a field for investment, and apparently its popularity is to be indefinitely enhanced. Not long ago a large amount of capital became available for the extension and improvement of the steel works at Sault Ste. Marie, and now it is announced from Montreal that more than half of the five million dollars needed for the extension of the Canadian Textile company has been supplied from British sources.

In the face of partisan attempts to weaken Canadian credit in London, in connection with the loans needed to complete the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway, it is satisfactory to find that Canada is still regarded as safe from the standpoint of the private investor, it is, therefore, inconceivable that the credit of the Dominion as a borrower should be in the slightest injured by disgruntled opponents of the government. It is much to be regretted that such tactics should be resorted to, but in the end they will prove a Nemesis to those who indulge in them.—Toronto Globe.

The outlook favors a larger and better market, and especially when Wall street has quieted down and allows more attention to be paid to Canadian listed issues, which are certainly low in comparison with some dealt in on the New York Exchange. The investment department of the local market has been dull, but the undertone remains good, and improvements in some of the better issues appear to be only a matter of time.

A permit has been issued to Mr. Martin Engler for a \$14,000 two storey brick store and apartment block to be erected on the south west corner of Namayo and Clara street. Work will be commenced at once.

A handsome residence is to be built by Mr. Geo. Hutton on the corner of Fourth street and Victoria Ave. The residence is to cost \$10,000, and will be one of the best finished and smartest domiciles in Edmonton.

CROPS ARE IMPORTANT.

Henry Clews writes: The early future of the stock market must depend upon crop and general business developments. Should these prove favorable a continued effort will doubtless be made to lift the market still further, while discouraging news would certainly have the reverse effect. No very wide fluctuations, however, are to be expected in either direction at the present time.

Figures of land sales by the Hudson's Bay Company emphasize, in the view of the London Morning Post, the danger of optimism during years of land booms: "Taking the Hudson's Bay land sales for the past two years, and leaving out the receipts on account of land sales in former years, we find that for the year ending March 31, 1908, the actual land sales amounted to \$28,500, while expenses, taxes, etc., totalled \$74,866, leaving a net profit of only \$5,584 on the year's land business. For the year ended March 31, 1909, the actual land sales were \$68,900, and if expenses reach the same total as in the previous year (\$74,866) there would be a loss of \$5,966 on the year's land business. The expenses for the year just ended will probably have been augmented by the result of the court's decision in the recent dispute regarding income tax. Thus," continues the Morning Post, "the whole of the profits shown on land account are derived from sales made in former years, present sales being sufficient only to pay taxes and expenses. Installments yet to be received on this account amount approximately to \$200,000, which will, of course, not be exhausted for a few years yet. But it must be evident that \$28 per share is an amazing valuation." The stock sold at \$38 on Friday.

There is a probability of another large meat packing concern commencing operations at Calgary this summer. A few days ago a Mr. Moss, who is representing a St. Louis syndicate, took out an option on 105 acres of land situated east of the establishment of P. Burns and Co. He stated that the company was just being formed at St. Louis and was being capitalized for \$500,000. Mr. Moss left for St. Louis again yesterday.

Insolvencies in the Dominion of Canada for the month of May, as reported by R. G. Dun and Co., show a considerable increase, both in numbers and amount of liabilities, over recent preceding months and make an unfavorable exhibit compared with the same month last year. The total number of defaults was 131 with liabilities of \$1,073,717, which compares with 102 with liabilities of \$846,193 in April and 115 for \$777,433 in May last year. The increase in amount of liabilities was entirely in the manufacturing class, 42 defaults for \$572,886, comparing with 24 for \$117,511 in April and 37 involving liabilities of \$289,628 in May last year.

The Edmonton Board of Trade

endorsed the scheme of a bridge for the east end of Edmonton. The scheme most advanced by the bridge promoters calls for a bridge at the foot of River street. There is no doubt but that this bridge would be a good thing for the farmers and still better for Edmonton storekeepers and business men both now and increasingly so in the future.

Building permits for June total up to now nearly \$50,000.

Business is still lively at the Immigration Hall with a good class of settlers arriving.

The Store of Quality

B.C.

STRAWBERRIES

Arriving Daily

Orders now taken for

Preserving

Strawberries

As there will be less than half a crop in B.C. this season orders should be placed as soon as possible

All fruit guaranteed by

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Phone 1327 223 Jasper Ave

The Jasper House

Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton

\$1.50 per Day

L. A. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor

The Inside of a Coat

is just as important as the selection of the pattern or the quality of the fabric.

Looks go a long way

but unless the linings and trimmings are right in every sense the outside does not keep up to the mark very long.

Besides

there's the complacent satisfaction you feel when you KNOW your linings are right. I'd like to show you about linings.

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410 Namayo Ave.

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When wanting your next sack of flour ask for our :: :: ::

"WHITE ROSE"

Fancy Patent Flour
Handled by all grocers and Flour dealers. Every sack guaranteed

Campbell & Ottewill
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Do you wish to know the best place in which to invest your money in the City of Edmonton, a place where an increase in value is bound to come and that very shortly?

BUY

Packing Plant Property

Two years ago lots immediately across and facing from the plant could be bought for \$100.00 each. They are now selling for \$500.00, notwithstanding the hard times through which we have passed. There are still lots to be had within three blocks of the plant, lots which will also increase in value as the district builds up. Do you not think that it is a good business move to invest, as you can buy a lot on very easy terms? Let it be a Savings Bank for you and see how much greater interest your money will earn.

Santa Rosa is not a Wild Cat Scheme for selling worthless property but a real live business proposition with a Packing Plant adjoining which means the starting of a new commercial district. Are you going to take advantage of the opportunity or not? That is for you to decide.

Until further notice I have lots in

SANTA ROSA SUBDIVISION

the property immediately across the street from the Plant at

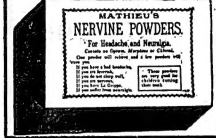
\$200 each On Easy Terms

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MATHIEU'S NERVE POWDERS.
They soothe the nerves and allay the pain
before tablets or capsules would have time
to dissolve. Thus they
CURE HEADACHE INSTANTLY
18 for 25c. If your dealer does not keep
them, send 25c to
J. L. Mathieu Co. Props. Sherbrooke P.Q.
Sold by wholesalers trade everywhere
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wood from us.
The well-seasoned, dry
ready-to-burn kind is
the sort we sell.
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MINARD'S
LINIMENT



EDWARD AND THE DERBY.

Hail, Edward, Rex!
Minoru wins
in this the king of equine spins.
And you're the first of kings to be
The owner of a nag
That led the ponies in the race
And took the Derby tag.
Oh, say,
Don't you feel gay?
Don't you want to cut loose
And kick up your heels?
And cavort round the pasture
To show how it feels?
Wow
What's a throne now?
No competition in crown
And a long-tailed robe.
And boss of the sea,
And drum-beats 'round the globe?
Rifle, ain't they?
Tommy-rot?
Your kingdom for a horse—
That's what!
A man may be a king by birth,
No competition in it.
But Derby winning? Well, now that
Takes more than birth to win it!
And say, Ed.
On the derby,
Did the drops
Work the drops
On the shed?
On the shed they let you lay
A pound or two your way?
No?
Yes?
What?
Well,
Don't tell.
We love a closed shed—
But, on you, Ed!
—New York World.

I have quoted several times already from the articles on baseball which Will Irwin is writing from Collier's, but so valuable and interesting are they, they appear to me, in throwing new light on different phases of the most universally played game in America, that I am venturing still another extract. Under the title of "The Game and the Trade" he writes in the last issue: "The baseball trust," its critics call it; and while it is hardly a trust in the legal definition, it is certainly a trust in understanding and method—none other has such a tight hold on raw materials and markets. It is intimately associated with the trade in sporting goods; that gives it still another hold. Al Spalding of A. G. Spalding and Bros., Al Reach of A. J. Reach Company, George Wright of Wright and Ditson, are famous old players and managers; their relations with the baseball combination are close and intimate; one or another furnishes nearly all the paraphernalia of the forty-one professional leagues under the National Agreement. Reach puts his brand on half of the baseballs, and Spalding's trade mark goes on the other half; but they all come from the same factory. Underneath is a player, in a system of slavery mitigated by public acclaim and managerial generosity. From the time when he enters a class D team at a salary of ten dollars a day, through his period of big league fame, and on to the day when, a stiffened veteran, he drifts out to the bush league team to which his bosses have relegated him, he is never a free agent. He must play where the National Commission orders and for the salary his manager sees fit to give. If he shows such ability that his services

are worth a purchase price to a team higher up, the money goes not to him, whose native ability nade it, but to the manager who discovered him.

The system which makes this slavery so complicated for description here; let me simplify. The leagues are divided into "Major"—which means the National and American—and Classes A, B, C, and D. Under certain restrictions, each "league higher up" has the privilege of drafting players from the leagues below. Class A teams may draft from classes B, C, D, and the major league teams from them all—first come first served. For these regular drafts, the higher leagues pay a stated sum "per player." In an emergency, and out of the regular drafting season, the major league team which wants a minor league player must buy him at his manager's terms—that alone rests in the discretion of the vendor. The New York Giants, toward the close of the last playing season, bought "Rube" Marquard, a promising pitcher, from Indianapolis for \$11,000. Marquard, notice, got none of it—only the Indianapolis Club which held his contract. His salary is probably not more than \$2,000 a year.

Such being the condition, the player has no possible way of striking effectively for a raise of salary. In any other line of employ, a man may threaten to go to a rival; in baseball there are no rivals except certain small and struggling "bush leagues." So much as play one game with an outlaw league—and you are black-listed forever by National Agreement clubs. It is take our terms or get out of baseball. Threatening to quit the game—that is the only possible strike. So every winter, the sporting columns tell how this or that great player intends to go into "business." That is only a "salary bluff." Nineteen of them are back when the season opens, playing to win on any odd terms, so oblivious to financial considerations that they will insult the empire that employs them, means a hundred-dollar fine. "I'm in this game for a business—not for glory," says the player, jauntily, in February. "To blazes with the money—we want that series," says the same player in August. For to play baseball supremely a man needs a dash of the artistic temperament, which prefers perfection to reward, and the game to the gauge.

The public opinion upon which baseball is so directly dependent keeps watch and ward over salaries; that helps the player. It may be said that the rank and file do very well after all. The injustice lies in the salaries certain star players, and of them are back when the season opens, playing to win on any odd terms, so oblivious to financial considerations that they will insult the empire that employs them, means a hundred-dollar fine. "I'm in this game for a business—not for glory," says the player, jauntily, in February. "To blazes with the money—we want that series," says the same player in August. For to play baseball supremely a man needs a dash of the artistic temperament, which prefers perfection to reward, and the game to the gauge.

When all this is said, there remains another side. No intelligent player denies that the reserve rule saved organized baseball, that it was the foundation of the game's prosperity. It systematized the business, gave it the stability without certainty of which capital will not venture far. Only recently has the game become a "paying proposition" to managers. Once only, the leading teams in the League could be certain of a profit; the tail-enders would be just as certain of a loss. Not until the last two years have all the teams made money."

Judging from the attendance at the recent Minto Cup games, la-

cross at the Pacific Coast is very popular. When the New Westminster team went East last summer and lifted the coveted trophy from the crippled Shamrocks on the grounds of the Montreal Irishmen, they got, as their share of the receipts of the two games, about \$900. Regina's share of the gate money of the recent games at the coast came to \$4,200. The Regina team cost, in the vicinity of \$4,000, so after meeting all expenses, the Saskatchewan challengers came out with a snug little balance. New Westminster played an equal amount. It must be remembered, however, that the Shamrock-New Westminster games were played on mid-week dates, while the Regina Caps and the Salmon Batters had holidays for their battles. The New Westminster team dropped three thousand dollars on their trip for the cup last year. They got the silverware, however, and have already been repaid for last year's trip.

An officer of the New Westminster team recently informed an Ottawa Citizen man that the Minto Cup had cost the Royals no less than thirty thousand cold dollars. They kept sending teams East and inviting Eastern teams West until they felt sure that they had sufficient strength, speed and experience to land the celebrated trophy. Then they challenged and "baezed" their game." They consider the money well spent.

The Regina officers had been guaranteed \$100,000 to support, but will not require to pass around the hat. Thus it may be seen that while the Eastern stars failed to deliver the goods as a team they were a huge success as drawing cards. Had Regina gone after the mug with the candidates which they had in their own town, they would have failed to win it and also to attract crowds. Consequently, Regina would have got it in the neck both ways. As it is they have lost no money and have had the experience. In a year or two Regina will likely make another effort to land the cup.

The Caledonians and the Y.M.C.A. played a good fast game of football on the Second street grounds on Friday night, June 11th. The game was won by the Caledonians by three goals, but, if I may be pardoned for saying so, they were somewhat lucky. In the first part the Scotchmen were closely pressed by the Y.M.C.A. and the ball was mostly in the Callie's territory. Several brilliant shots were fired at their goal but were most brilliantly stopped by Todd the goal keeper, and had it not been for this goal keeper the Callies might have a different tale to tell, but it's the score that counts, and the Callies got through the Y.M.C.A. twice for a goal in the first half, their combination play good when they got going. In the second half the Y.M.C.A. goal keeper let one easily through his fingers which made another goal for the Caledonians, who played a better game in the second half. The forwards played finely for the Y.M.C.A. but the work of the backs was not so good in their team, nor was their goal keeper equal to Todd of the Caledonians. The latter play a steady game and are not easy to rattle. The Y.M.C.A. are fast and clever forward but they work at times by spurts, in contrast to the steady persistency of the Caledonians. It was a good, clean, fast game, a credit to both teams with the luck against the Y.M.C.A. There are several first rate men on both teams.

There was a big crowd looking on and the interest shown was very keen up to the finish. The teams were constituted as follows: Caledonians: Goal, P. Todd; backs, Tweedale, and McKenzie; halves, Johnston, Weaver, Cowan; forwards, Gibson, Paterson, A. Dodd, Smalle, and Currie. Y.M.C.A.: Goal, Chowan; backs, Clarke, and Short; halves, Bingle, Stockdale and Neilson; forwards, Tyler, Moore, Crews, Grant and Lloyd.

A lively league game of football was played on the Second street grounds on Monday night last be-

tween the Caledonians and Hibernians. The first half was really rapid, the Hibernians putting lots of Irish ginger into their play but failing to score, in fact neither party scored. As the play proceeded it became faster and faster and resolved itself very much into a sort of a game of nine pins, for men were falling about all over the ground in all shapes and poses, getting up only to roll over again. Still it was all goodnatured and there was no serious contemps, but the Callies were bothered with the style. Near the end of half time there was a difference of opinion between the players, the crowd and the referee. The referee withdrew and another came on after which the play settled to more orthodox football.

In the second half the Callies by superior combination work scored three goals and kept the ball towards the Hibernian end. The Caledonian backs, as we have remarked before, are a very steady lot, so giving their forwards lots of leeway and confidence that the back play will be attended to.

The Irishmen are fast and lively but are not as heavy as the Scotchmen and suffered accordingly. Their defeat was no disgrace as they put up a good game, rushing the ball and keeping it going in great style. The cheering for the Irish was lusty and we are glad to see they have so many supporters. There was not a dull spot in the entertainment.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, which will be held during the second and third weeks of July, this year, will have a greater variety of exhibits in nearly all agricultural and commercial departments than ever before. A grand military and pyrotechnic spectacle, "The Siege of Sebastopol," which will be presented in the track field every evening of the Exhibition, will employ over five hundred men in its military and band formations, and will give the greatest exhibition of fireworks ever seen in Canada.—Advt.

A physician was summoned to a very sick man, who was very much preoccupied with troubles of his own. On arriving at the sick man's bed, he said to his wife: "Your husband is in his last throes. Every movement shows that the end is nearing." At this moment the sick man's head fell over the pillow, when the doctor said:

"The end has come; your husband is dead."

In a shrill voice, the sick man said: "Taint so, Maria."

At once the wife laid her hand on his head and remarked: "Don't disturb yourself, Rufus—the doctor knows best."

He was a fine type of the old Southern Colonel, the fiery son of a race of cavaliers. Also he was exceedingly wrathful. He had just received a letter from a man, "a low sort of pubson, ahh, I assure you," which displeased him immensely, and he was debating, inwardly, how best to convey to his vulgar correspondent an adequate expression of his (the colonel's) opinion of him. But his stenographer was a lady. The colonel snorted, made two or three false starts, and finally dictated: "Sir,—My stenographer, being a lady, can not describe what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, can not think it. But you, being neither, will readily understand what I mean."

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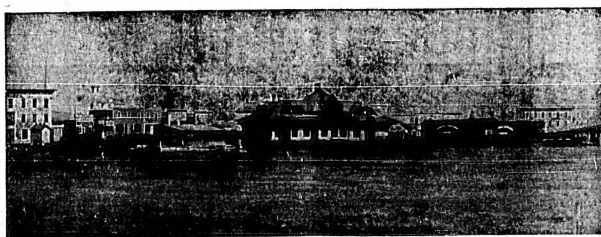
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The Saturday News

Buy a Lot in the Pilkie Estate, Vermilion

The demand for fair sized comfortable houses to-day in Vermilion is greater than the supply

Building operations on the new branch of the C.N.R. running north will commence in the very near future—the bonds of this branch are guaranteed by the Alberta Legislature. When construction begins the demand for houses by railway men will increase still more.

The **Pilkie Subdivision** is in the central west end of Vermilion—they are right in the town, not 300 yards from the C.N.R. station as shown in the cut. The photo itself was taken from a corner lot in the property offered for sale.



Just as soon as you can erect a house on any one of these lots there is not the slightest doubt of securing an immediate tenant.

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We have many other styles in American lady corsets, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00

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708 SIXTH ST., EDMONTON
Phone, 2033

Home and Society.

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. O. C. Lailey, of Toronto, his gift from the groom being a pearl tie pin.

The reception was held in the church parlors, which were decorated with palms and wild flowers, the bride's table being decked with white lilacs.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant left on the 6.15 train for the west, the bride travelling in a suit of green cashmere backed satin trimmed with buttons and applique and a black hat trimmed with black feathers.

Mrs. Grant, the bride's mother, wore a handsome gown of black broad satin with cloth of silver, and a black sequin toque with jet trimmings.

Mrs. Arthur Hamilton and Miss Pansy Mills arrived recently in Guelph from Calgary and are staying with their parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Mills.—Ottawa Free Press.

Mrs. Beck, of Edmonton, arrived on Thursday on a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. M. Dennison. —Winnipeg Town Topics.

Mr. Service and family of Kiating, West China, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Morgan this week. The doctor has charge of a hospital in Kiating. On their arrival at Yokohama the doctor learned the sad news of his father's death. Mr. and Mrs. Service are on a visit to their relatives in the east.

The informal dance given in the Windsor block on Friday evening of last week in aid of the creche proved a most enjoyable and successful event. About one hundred and fifty were present. The arrangements were excellent and to the ladies in charge hearty congratulations are due on the outcome of their efforts.

Much regret has been expressed on the removal of Mr. W. R. Scott to Moosejaw, where he assumes the management of the Imperial Bank, although his promotion to so important a post is flattering testimony to his ability. Mr. G. W. Bridges, latterly of Revelstoke, who succeeds to the Edmonton accountancy, is being warmly welcomed back to the city. He was stationed here for seven years, going to British Columbia early in 1906.

Many congratulations and good wishes were extended to Dr. and Mrs. O. F. Strong on the birth of a little son last week.

Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick who recently returned from an extended visit in the East, is now comfortably settled in Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier's residence, which Mr. Kirkpatrick has taken for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. F. Bown of Edmonton announce the marriage of their cousin, Lucy Truth Alanson, to Mr. Andrew Muir on Wednesday, July 14.

BORN.
Hall—At Edmonton, June 13, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall, 562 Jasper West, Edmonton, a daughter.

A large shipment of new embroidery, silk, cottonation braids and Berlin wools arrived at Little's this week.

Personal Notes

The Toronto Globe pays the following editorial tribute to the late Sheriff Watt of Brantford, father of Mr. A. B. Watt of The Saturday News:

"Any community that is fortunate enough to have among its members a citizen of the type of Mr. William Watt, whose death has just occurred in Brantford, will greatly miss him when his accustomed place becomes vacant. The demise of Sheriff Watt was not unexpected, and though at the last it came somewhat suddenly, it found him with his usual untiring but useful life well done, and with no spotless reputation to leave as an inheritance to his domestic circle. He was not old as years count, but he had in his varied pursuits touched humanity on many sides, and always with advantage to those about him.

"Mr. Watt was one of the older graduates of the University of Toronto, in which institution he took a keen, intelligent, persistent, and helpful interest. He took up the study and practice of law, but for some reason, perhaps at least in part temperamental, the subsequently devoted himself to journalism. He was for some years the conductor of the Brantford Expositor, which was under his editorial management, an exceptionally high-toned Liberal journal, and this it has been ever since he made way for the present editor and proprietor.

"When Mr. Watt vacated the editorial chair to accept the office of Sheriff of Brant county he did not abate his interest in these matters of society that had always appealed to him. Prominent among these was the cause of public education, of which his appreciation was singularly philosophical and sympathetic. It was much in his thoughts, and for it he was always ready to make whatever sacrifice of time or effort seemed likely to be of use to the community. In politics, as in other matters affecting society, he was always moderate and self-respecting but stalwart. His moderation was due not to want of conviction on public questions, but to a due regard for the right of others to hold their own points of view and get a fair hearing. He was all his life a Liberal who did his own thinking and came to his own conclusions."

Mr. George Taylor, M.P., Conservative whip in the House of Commons, has been paying a visit to Southern Alberta. He is president of the Hillcrest mines at Frank.

Mr. A. E. Hutton, instructor in drawing and in manual training in the Edmonton schools, has resigned and will enter upon the duties of a similar position at the coast.

Mr. Albert Nordheimer of the A. and S. Nordheimer Company of Toronto paid a business visit to Edmonton this week. In addition to being a large figure in the commercial world, Mr. Nordheimer is a composer of no small reputation.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Dominion secretary of State is making a tour of the West, and will spend Dominion Day in the Twin Cities.

Dr. Tory left this week for the Old Country, in connection with the work of university organization.

Premier Rutherford laid the corner stone of Fort Rouge Baptist Church, Winnipeg, on Tuesday. This is the church of which Rev. A. M. MacDonald, formerly of Edmonton, is the pastor.

Mr. Thomas H. Woolford of Cardston was one of this week's visitors to Edmonton.

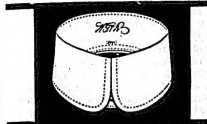
A Hospital Saturday and Sunday

A meeting has been called for 8 p.m. on Friday 18th inst. at the St. George's Hall, McDougall Ave., over Exchange Mart, for the purpose

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One of our many new shapes—right in style and perfect in fit—shown as the

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of organizing a Hospital Saturday and Sunday. There are a large number of influential citizens at the back of the scheme and the success of the venture seems to be assured; all office bearers or members of Patriotic or Fraternal Societies, clubs or organizations, or of labor unions of the city, or any person interested are invited to be present. The meeting will start sharp on time. It is particularly desired that ladies whether members of societies or not should attend.

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Starts Saturday June 19th

Saturday morning at 8.30 our big Before Stocktaking Sale starts and continues until Wednesday June 30th. 10 whole days of sensational price cutting to reduce our stock before the first of July. Your opportunity is here if you only accept it. Look at the discounts . . .

20 p.c. discount on all Ladies' Ready-to-wear Department.	20 p.c. discount off all Fancy Side and Back Combs.	25 p.c. discount off all Fancy Parasols and Sunshades.
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